

CPYRGHT

Senators to Quiz CIA On Lack of Revolt Tip

By Warren Duffee
United Press International

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted yesterday to summon officials of the Central Intelligence Agency for questioning as to why the Iraqi revolt caught this country flat-footed.

The decision was reached as only 11 Senators showed up to hear Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter give the first of a series of daily briefings on the swiftly changing picture in the Middle East.

Herter told the group the United States has no intention of moving troops into Iraq. According to Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), Herter also said the Administration is "still giving consideration" to the possibility of a summit meeting.

Fulbright Complains

Fulbright complained that the special briefing told him nothing he "didn't know from the morning papers."

Fulbright later offered the motion to call CIA Director Allen W. Dulles and other officials of the Agency for questioning.

Sen. William Langer (R-N. D.) followed this up by introducing a resolution in the Senate calling for a "thorough investigation" of the CIA. He said it was "imperative" to prevent "even more devastating damage" to the security of our Nation and the world.

"The Iraq revolution is not the only major turn of events which gives the Senate basic reasons for this investigation," he said.

Langer cited the Suez crisis and the South American disorders that greeted Vice President Richard M. Nixon as other examples of CIA failures to keep this country abreast of developments abroad. The Foreign Relations group

likewise agreed to question members of the State Department's policy planning staff about the nature of the new Iraqi government and factors leading up to the surprise revolt.

Also approved was a resolution by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) to put both Houses of Congress on record as favoring a permanent United Nations police force.

Herter told Senators attending the briefing, which was followed by a similar one to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that this country still knows very little about the Iraqi group that killed King Faisal and swept his Government out of office last week.

The tall, gray-haired former Governor of Massachusetts only smiled when asked by newsmen later whether the United States plans to recognize the new Iraqi regime.

Recognition Considered

Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said, however, that the West should give "serious consideration" to the possibility of recognizing the revolutionary Government.

Mansfield, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, warned that failure to recognize the new Government, which has given evidence that it wants to remain friendly to

the West, might push the country into the Soviet camp. Elsewhere on Capitol Hill, serious cracks were appearing in the harmony and unity

front with which Congress and the South American disorders first faced the Middle East crisis.

A "get-tough" Republican bloc, headed by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), appeared fearful the Administration would not maintain a stiff

enough Mideast stand. There was even growing sentiment that the United States should go further and move troops into Iraq. A Democratic group, on the other hand, urged President Eisenhower not to dismiss the Soviet proposal for a summit meeting if there were the slightest chance it would contribute to peace.